

## SCIENTISTS' CONVENTION.

### Interesting Papers Read at Yesterday's Meeting.

President Barnard on Metallism and Coinage—Modern Education—The Art of Teaching—Female Suffrage—College Degrees—Chinese Immigration—Sharp Debate on Adulteration.

**The Social Science Association.**  
SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 10.—At a meeting of the Social Science Association the first subject was "International Coinage," upon which Frederick A. P. Barnard, president of the American Numismatical Society, read a paper, and also presented his paper on "Monometallism."

Bimetallism and International Coinage," prepared for the association for the reform and codification of the law of nations, to be presented at their meeting in Guild Hall, London, last August. He proposes a metric weight—a gold coin one gram in weight.

which would nearest assimilate in value to the various coins now used in the United States, England, France and Germany. The value of one gram would be very near six dimes; so that it would have the smallest international coin of ten grams equal to \$6 less two cents. President Barnard closed by moving that a com-

A paper of President Porter, of Yale College, given at the meeting on "Modern Education—Its Opportunity and its Peril," was read by William Walter Phelps, president of the conference.

He combated the idea that a teacher should be himself a learner, and only precede the pupil in his studies by a few lessons. The more a teacher knows on a subject the better he is prepared to impart information upon it. A master in science is best prepared to teach, even in a primary school. Teaching is a consummate art, which, like every other, should come out from science as the flower from its root. One of the great perils in modern education is that in

aiming to be too scientific it often fails to be scientific, in fact. Many elementary test books are striking examples of this truth. It is the order of nature that the teacher should begin his work with the dictation which exacts confidence. The work of the teacher now when nothing is taken without question, is much more difficult than in the olden times, when dicta of church and philosophers was accepted as satisfactory.

Every man who would teach his fellow man must meet him as a person and through his personality impart what he has to give. Teachers must be instructors, not passive conduits or inactive vehicles of communication. They must be examiners who scrutinize and test the acquisitions of their pupils, that they may stimulate most wisely and efficiently. A teacher who combines most of these characteristics must bring into activity a strong personal enthusiasm in teaching. Socrates, Plato,

most ignorant and unreflecting, while he was more than a match for the most cultured.

Professor A. P. Peabody, of Harvard College, read a paper on "Female Suffrage."

President Barnard's paper on the reclamation of college degrees was a protest against allowing so many colleges in this country to give degrees. He thought only some State authority, like the regents of the university,

A paper by George T. Angell, Esq., on the manufacture and sale of poisonous and dangerously adulterated articles, was read. At its close Henry C. Meyer, Esq., of New York stated briefly that he had investigated previous articles published by Mr. Angell, and that

stances published by Mr. August on advertisements, and had lists made, and he could find in such systems of general adulteration as reported. He protested against the Social Science Association allowing such statements to go forth with its name as tending to bring reproach on it. He said he had chemists test sugars and knew that the statements regarding their adulteration by refiners were false. President Gilman's address, delivered in the evening session, was devoted to the subject of

**THE ISTHUS CANAL.**

**A Rose-Colored View of the Project.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Mr. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, to-night delivered a lecture at Chickering Hall, entitled "Suez and Panama." He paid a high tribute to the glories of American education.

DeLassaps, and predicted that under his leadership the canal across the American Isthmus would be successfully accomplished. It was calculated that the canal would be finished within ten years, at a cost of not over \$200,000,000, and that the receipts would be \$21,000,000 yearly, thus giving a good return on the outlay. It would bring London and other European ports several thousand leagues nearer to

Sydney, the Sandwich Islands and other places. The lecturer was applauded frequently, and received a vote of thanks on concluding.

**ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.**

**Meeting of the Society in Washington Called**  
**CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sept. 10.**—The following call has just been issued for the next meeting:

GENTLEMEN: Having received notification that the arrangements for the unveiling of the statue of General Thomas in Washington would be completed early in the month of November next, in pursuance of the resolutions of the society adopted at the last meeting, the next annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland is hereby called to meet in Washington, D. C., November 10, 1901.

and 29, 1879, the anniversary of the battle of Missionary Ridge. All members are urgently requested to be present at the meeting.

P. H. SHERIDAN,  
Pres't Society of the Army of the Cumberland.  
HENRY M. COT,  
Corresponding Secretary.

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**CINCINNATI EXPOSITION.**

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**Enthusiastic Reception of President Hayes**

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—There were thousands of people in attendance upon the opening of the Industrial Exposition here to-day, embracing large numbers from surrounding States and representatives from every State and Territory and many foreign countries. President Hayes was most enthusiastically welcomed. He received his friends from 10 to 11 o'clock a. m. and then had a general reception.

tion of an hour and a half. At 2 p. m. he attended the Exposition and made a brief speech in response to a welcome from Mr. Pendleton, president of the Exposition board, who in the course of his remarks recalled the incident that the Governor of Ohio who opened the first Cincinnati Exposition attended the opening of the seventh as President of the United States. It is believed the present will be the most successful exhibition ever held here.

**Serious Fire in Wyoming.**  
RAWLINS, WY. T., Sept. 19.—A fire to-day destroyed the Rocky Mountain Point Company's mill and machinery at this place. Loss \$150,000; no insurance.

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